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FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1859.



THE FAMILY

OF

RICHARD BOOTHE,

(An Original Settler in Stratford, Conn.,)

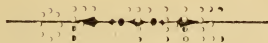
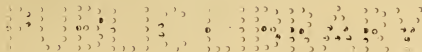
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Fragmentary Notes on Ancient Stratford.



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## NOTE.

The genealogy presented in these pages has been derived with diligent care and research, from the Town and Church Records of Stratford, ancient Probate Records of Fairfield County, the Records of Farmington and of Stratfield, and the Family Bibles and Burial Inscriptions of members of the Boothe family.

THE  
BOO  
THE  
FAMILY



## STRATFORD AND THE BOOTHE FAMILY.

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THE settlement of Stratford and of Fairfield, which commenced in 1639, grew out of the discovery of these lands by the colonists when pursuing the routed Pequots to Sasco Swamp, (Fairfield,) in June, 1637. The restoration of quiet and security, in 1638, induced the famous Roger Ludlow and some others, to migrate into Pequonnock and Uncowa in the fall of that year. Ludlow wintered his stock in Uncowa, (Fairfield.) In 1639, the Connecticut General Court sent commissioners to "confer with the planters at Pequonnock;" and early in 1640, an oath was prepared for the inhabitants of the place in order to their enrolment as freemen, thus recognizing them as an organized community. The singular fact, that, while lying on the west of *New-Haven* colony, and between it and Stamford, (which New-Haven bought in 1640,) these towns belonged to *Connecticut* jurisdiction, is explained by the fact that the settlers preferred the government of the latter. New-Haven admitted to citizenship and participation in civil affairs, none but church members. Connecticut required only

good moral character, a freehold, and the oath of allegiance.

Bancroft, *History U. S.*, vol. i., p. 56, &c., pays a merited tribute to Connecticut, as the home of religious and civil liberty. He quotes John Haynes, the governor, as saying to Roger Williams, "The most wise God hath provided this part of the world, as a refuge and receptacle for all sorts of consciences;" and even from the captious Dr. Douglass, whose "Summary" was published in 1749-53, he recites the memorable testimony, "*I never heard of any persecuting spirit in Connecticut: in this they are egregiously aspersed.*"

If we observe that this witness is given a hundred years after the founding of the colony, and thirty years after Episcopacy was introduced, it is of value in answer to the charges of oppression from that quarter, and concurs with the colonial laws, and with matters of town record, to show that *sober men* were not obstructed in this colony in the worship of God according to the dictate of their own consciences, so far at least as church order and polity are concerned.

In April, 1665, the General Assembly of Connecticut, in answer to the Commissioners of King Charles II., who demanded that "all persons of civil lives may freely enjoy the liberty of their conscience, and the worship of God in that way

that they think best, provided that this liberty tend not to the disturbance of the public, nor to the hindrance of the maintenance of ministers regularly chosen in each respective parish or township," reply: "*We know not of any one that hath eben troubled by us, for attending his conscience, provided he hath not disturbed the public.*"\*

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\* In addition to the words quoted by Bancroft from Douglass, other passages from the same work ("Summary, Histor. and Polit.") may be given. He says, vol. ii., p. 157, "The clamors concerning the persecution of Dissenters from the Congregational way were *very ill-founded.*" Again, of the Connecticut Ecclesiastical system, vol. ii., p. 149, he says (referring to the law enacted 1709, establishing the consociated government) the "Legislature ordained," that "*no society or church, who soberly dissent from said united churches, shall be hindered from their worship according to their consciences.*" He also, p. 134, ascribes the charges of persecution laid against Connecticut, in the publications of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel," &c., to "misrepresentations" of their missionaries; and the point of his observation is hardly to be mistaken, when he says, p. 139, "The missionaries" (of the Church of England), "in their accounts sent to the Society, ought to *keep strictly to the truth, and not impose upon the world;*" and he instances, in illustration "3d," their charges of "*a spirit of persecution now in the colony of Connecticut; whereas, there are laws of many years' standing in that colony exempting Church of England,*" &c.

As the author cited in these passages, is regarded by Bancroft of sufficient note to be quoted in several places in his History of U. S.; his judgment of the facts in this complaint of persecution is worthy of regard.

To the foregoing may be added a vote of the parish of Ripton (now Huntington), and until 1789, a part of the town of Stratford. In 1722, by reason of their distance from the church, the inhabitants of that district took measures for organization as a distinct ecclesiastical society.

Of those concerned, and who were original members, a list prepared by Rev. J. Mills, their first pastor, is still extant. Of the ninety-two names it contains, sixty-four are known to have gone from Stratford First Church. They certainly offer a fair illustration of the spirit and principle cherished there toward Episcopalians. Now, in Society meeting at Ripton, in 1725, two years before the Colonial Exemption law of 1727 was passed, a vote laying the tax for ministerial support, directs the rate to be "collected and gathered of all those which have not been *professed churchmen, and thereupon have distinguished themselves from us, by refusing to bear a part by way of rates for the support of the public worship of God among us.*" Again, in 1726, to a like vote is added, "which rate is to be levied on all the inhabi-

So early as 1669, the General Assembly enacted that, "forasmuch as sundry persons of worth for prudence and piety amongst us, are otherwise persuaded, this court doth declare that all such persons, being also approved according to law, as orthodox and sound in the fundamentals of the Christian religion, may have allowance of their persuasion and profession in church ways or assemblies, without disturbance."

In 1727, it was expressly enacted that the tax for support of public worship, paid by any member of the Church of England residing near, and attending on a society of that church, shall be paid over to the minister of said church. This was within four years of the first establishment of Episcopacy in Stratford, and, indeed, in Connecticut. In accordance with this law, *receipts are still on Stratford records, from the first Episcopal clergyman of the parish, for his share of the annual tax.* One entry yet extant dates back to 1730.\* All men were, by colonial not less than by English law, required to pay, each in his proportion, to-

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tants of the place, except those that have publicly professed themselves churchmen, and thereby have been exempted from paying with us.

The loss of Stratford Society's ancient Records prevents a reference to contemporaneous votes there, which, beyond question, gave tone to those of Ripton, and are reflected in them. A single vote, however, dating 1729, is among the Town Records, limiting the minister's rate that year to the "list of the Old Society."

\* This contrasts curiously with Paddock's *Histor. Disc.*, Stratford, 1855, page 17.

ward the support of public worship. This law reached alike Congregationalists and others. It is the fact that the only record of a "distress" put on any man's goods or estate, in the early history of Stratford, for default of payment of "ministerial rates," was in the case of Nicholas Gray, a *Congregationalist*.

So that if, as has been alleged, the first Episcopal minister in Stratford found the prison full of his parishioners, they must have been confined for other cause than desiring their tax to be applied to the support of their own minister. That the colonists, whose fathers had preferred the trials of emigration to those they endured under the English Episcopate, should dread and dislike the introduction of that ecclesiastical system here, was both natural and reasonable. That they violated their own statute laws of 1669, and 1727, to manifest their repugnance, needs other proof than mere assertion. Indeed, whoever reads the Stratford Records of the period from 1703 to 1753, will find that the Episcopal Church owed its birth here, and its chief accessions, not so much to conviction of its superior claims as a scriptural establishment, as to feuds and disaffections of individuals in the Congregational Church, consequent on the death or dismissal of pastors, and the difficulty of agreeing on their successors. The very names of the disaffected, appended to prot-



ests, &c., next appear as founders of, or accessories to, the Episcopal Church.\*

The original territory of Stratford reached back from the sea twelve miles, and included the present townships of Stratford, Huntington, Monroe, Trumbull, and Bridgeport. The centre of the present village lies, according to the Coast Survey, in lat.  $41^{\circ} 11'$ , long.  $73^{\circ} 7'$ .

Evidently, from an ancient period, the river grounds had been a favorite resort of Indian tribes, attracted by the abundance of shell and other fish.

Vast deposits of bleached shells mark their usual haunts, and the fields are strewn with their stone hatchets, pestles, and heads of arrows and spears. There are also numbers of wedge or chisel-like stones, used in dressing their deer-skins.

The natives, of whom a few miserable descendants yet remain, were numerous, but seem not to have constituted a distinct tribe. They have been commonly styled Pequonnocks, but seem to have belonged to the Pagussetts, who extended to Derby,

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\*The first Episcopal church edifice in Stratford, was opened for worship on Christmas day, 1723. "It stood in the present church burying ground, and was  $45\frac{1}{2}$  feet long,  $30\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, and 22 feet between joints."

The second Episcopal Church was opened for worship, July 8, 1744. It stood just north of the present one, and was 60 feet long, 45 feet 6 inches wide, 24 feet high to the roof, with a spire 120 feet high.

The present Episcopal Church edifice was dedicated, July 29, 1858, with a spire, surmounted by the venerable cock which veered on the steeple-top of the ancient church.



and are supposed to have also included the Wepowaugs of Milford.

All these Indians, however, with the Quinnipiacks and the red men westward toward New-York, appear to have been subdued and humiliated by the Mohawks, and later by the Pequots. When, therefore, they beheld these terrible foes, driven like sheep before the English, and destroyed in 1637, an abiding dread of the whites seems to have fallen upon them. To this it may be attributed, that no instance of violence to persons, and scarcely one of depredation upon property, by the Indians of this region, is upon record, from the earliest settlement by the colonists.

The town of Stratford bought its lands of the natives, in some instances twice over, and, at this present day, the remnant of the Pequonnocks is indebted for many comforts, to a fund created and managed for their ancestors, and continued to themselves, under charge of a Commissioner appointed by the State or by the Courts.

The earliest white settlement, was made in Stratford, at a place now known as Sandy Hollow, where a creek, once deep enough for schooners, penetrates a short distance from the Housatonic river, (or Potatuck, as it was anciently termed.)

At the elbow of this creek, on a small knoll or bank, where an old barn now stands, on property of the late Deacon Philo Curtis, the first meet-

inghouse was built, and from 1640 till 1677, the adjoining lot on the east, was the burial-ground. Across the street diagonally, southwest, was the homestead of the first minister, Rev. Adam Blakeman. On the two parallel streets with their crossways, the humble dwellings of the people were generally built; although, at a very early date, "outlivers," as they were called, had penetrated west to Fairfield bounds, and north to Oronoke.

The original proprietors of Stratford are, by tradition, reported to have been seventeen in number. Not all of these came upon the soil. Others barely entered their rights, and sold. A few died within a short time.

The list of these seventeen names has long ago disappeared, and can only in part be restored. Within ten years from the first planting, however, we have a list, dating about 1651, and consisting of forty-one names. Among these, Richard Boothe appears. The birth of a daughter, stands also recorded to him in 1641. Another curious incidental testimony in favor of his original proprietorship, is a protest in 1724, (vol. of "Town Acts," p. 102,) by Ambrose Tompson, son of John, and then æt. 72, and by Ebenezer Boothe, son of Richard, and æt. 72; they complain of injustice in the distribution of lands, and say "Our parents, we suppose, were either actually or virtually among

some of the very first settlers in the town of Stratford, which was settled with very great difficulty and charge, as we have been informed. The expense of one of our parents for watching and warding, and other charges, cost more than £40, money."

Before proceeding to further detail in the history of Richard Boothe, let us indulge a glimpse at this little village, the mother of generations, the starting point of hundreds of families now scattered widely over the United States, and represented in many foreign lands. The primitive settlers of Stratford, were of respectable origin, though in humble circumstances as to the luxuries, and many of the conveniences of life. The very causes and conditions of the Puritan exodus to New-England, insured among the first-comers, good character, and, to a remarkable extent, more than ordinary respectability of social position. Their plain and even scanty household equipment in their new homes, their want of money, and other usual accessories of gentility, are readily explained without disparagement of their previous standing. In that day of comparative rudeness in the furniture and appliances, even of aristocratic life, little might be expected in the dwellings or the style, of younger or collateral branches of ancient and dignified families. Besides, the stress under which our fathers came out of England, subjected them to much

sacrifice and loss. Their chief men shared with the rest in privations. Deputy Governor Dudley himself, in March, 1631, writes, "Having yet no table, nor other room to write in, than by the fireside, upon my knee in this sharp winter," &c. Necessity compelled every one to acquire such aptness as he might, in all manual labor for which the help of a skilled mechanic could not readily be obtained or afforded. But, however narrow or humble the lot of the first planters, they belonged for the most part to the better classes of English society. "Actual examination," (says Hollister, *Hist. Conn.*) "shows that more than four fifths of the early landed proprietors of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor, belonged to families that had arms granted them in Great Britain." This fact applies also to the settlers in Stratford, several of whom were of very ancient and honorable lineage in the mother-land.

The great simplicity of manners, and superior regard for heavenly above secular distinctions among our ancestors, induced much neglect of ancestral titular pretensions, the very tradition of which in many cases had expired, until revived by antiquarian researches, or the usually vain attempt to secure properties lying in the family name, unclaimed in England.

A single fact deserves note in judging the resources of Stratford planters, as compared with

those at New-Haven, Hartford, and elsewhere. While, in these latter places, the people were convened for worship, and on other public occasions, by drum or horn, or the blowing of a shell, Stratford enjoyed from the beginning a church bell. Whether it were a special boon, or is indicative of superior means, cannot be determined.

The earliest houses, besides their smallness and cheap construction, must have been very bare of comfort and attraction. When Deputy Governor Dudley, of Massachusetts, already named, built a house for himself in 1632, and was censured of some, for wainscoting it in time of such impoverishment and need, he showed that this alleged extravagance consisted merely of "*clapboards* nailed to the wall, in *form* of wainscot."

The ordinary dwellings were log-huts, which gave place after some years to frame houses, larger indeed, yet, by our present standard, generally very humble and poor.

Glass and nails were expensive, imported luxuries, if indeed the former could be afforded. Hence the windows were small and few. Aged people were living, not long ago, who remembered when nails were at two shillings per pound. In 1674, 1000 shingle nails were inventoried at 13 shillings sterling. The price of a house in 1664, is £20. Another in 1674, £22. The inventories of estates from 1650 to 1674, on Stratford Records,



disclose no glass ware, only one carpet, one silver spoon, no china ware, nor any crockery, excepting two shillings' worth of earthen ware. The common utensils were of pewter, iron, or wood. For money values, barter was substituted, and the General Court regulated, for this purpose, the commercial worth of corn, peas, wheat, beef, pork, cider, &c. Wampum was likewise legalized as money. It was neatly made, the white, of the core of the periwinkle, and the black of muscle-shell; each strung in parcels, the white at six for a penny, and the black at three for a penny. The strings represented respectively, in white wampum, one penny, three pence, twelve pence, and five shillings; and in black, two pence, six pence, two shillings and sixpence, and ten shillings.

In 1660, summer wheat was current at 4s. 6d. per bushel, winter wheat, 5s. Peas, 3s. 6d. Indian corn, 3s. In 1678, a mill was sold for £140, payable in pork, wheat, rye, Indian corn, beef, and "£40 in good and well-conditioned winter cider, made in October."

In 1707, a house and lot in Main street, with 24 acres of land (the house lot being that, now Thos. Stratton's), were given by Samuel Hawley, Jr., for a *negro man*.

Salaries were paid in produce. The first instance of payment in money to the minister here, was in 1714, when Rev. Timo. Cutler, then pastor



in Stratford, was allowed for his stipend of £140, (produce pay,) £93, 6s. 8*d.* in paper money of the colony; a difference in favor of the paper-bills, of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. Lands were for a long time extremely cheap. Their value in Stratford, was not less than in the other thriving towns, yet in 1665 they are appraised, village lots, 25*s.* per acre; unimproved lands, 12*d.* per acre.

Contributions for benevolent objects, which were not unknown from the earliest times, were paid in produce. In 1644, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Shepard, of Cambridge, funds were collected in the colonies, for the indigent students. These collections were repeated from time to time. In 1646, Stratford gave £6, 14*s.* for which it is credited on the books of Harvard College. The produce thus donated was shipped to Boston, and the granary building used as a receptacle for such collections, is said to have given name to the "Granary burial-ground, as it is still termed, in Tremont street, near Park street church, Boston."\*

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\* How strangely in dress and manner of living, would the Stratford of the seventeenth century, and half of the eighteenth, contrast with the Stratford of to-day. The huge fireplace, with its back-log, and "four-foot" wood; the sanded floor, the pewter dishes, the hour-glass, the linen and the woollen home-spun cloth; the great and little wheels, the leather breeches, the short gown and petticoat—how unlike the Brussels carpet, the cut glass and silver, the costly timepiece, the piano, the stove or furnace, the broadcloths and silks of to-day!

And if the tables of our fathers were laden with wholesome viands, no foreign luxuries mingled with the ample bill of fare. Tea, in 1666, was even

The first church in Stratford, was organized between 1640 and 1645. In the latter year, its pastor and delegate assisted at an ordination of a Ruling Elder in Milford. As Mr. Blakeman, the first pastor, was here in 1639-40, doubtless his ministrations began without delay. He died in 1665, and was succeeded in 1666, by Rev. Israel Chauncy,\* son of the famous President Chauncy of

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in England, 60s. sterling per pound, and coffee, unknown there till about 1652, was likewise enormously dear. Both were unknown in this country, till about 1700; and for a long time afterward, as the specimens of antique little cups yet remaining indicate, these beverages were rather sipped than drunk. The usual draught at table, in our fathers' time, was water, or milk, or home-brewed beer. The farm produce, and the easy prey of the forests and streams, amply supplied the domestic board with hearty and substantial food.

\* It is here proper to review, briefly, an event belonging to the period of Mr. Chauncy's settlement—resulting in the formation of another church, and, at length, after some years of controversy, in the settlement of the town of Woodbury. Without space to enter into the details of this matter, the accounts of it given in a work entitled, "History of Ancient Woodbury," 2 vols., are extremely incorrect and unfounded. The substance of that account (vol. i., pp. 33, 114 to 134, &c.) is that, about 1663, Rev. Mr. Blakeman, the pastor at Stratford, having become far advanced in years, (he was but 64 years old at that date), and very infirm, the church applied to Mr. Israel Chauncy, to come and preach for them, and that, in 1665, he was ordained in the Independent mode: that a large and respectable part of the church and town was opposed to his ordination. It was therefore agreed, that if, after hearing Mr. C. for a time, the dissentients continued to be dissatisfied, they should have leave to withdraw, and settle a pastor for themselves; that a principal ground of objection to Mr. C. was his refusal, and that of the majority in his church, to practise what was called the "halfway covenant;" that the majority of the town, (the freemen) were not church members, and were strongly in opposition to Mr. Chauncy and the church majority: in proof of these allegations in part, documents are introduced as showing the action of the dissentients after Mr. Chauncy became pastor, and by way of climax (on page 119), after asserting that Mr. C. "had been settled by a majority of the members of the church alone, the other freemen of the town having no voice in the matter," and that the town majority at length held a meeting to announce the conditions on which they would concur—a document is given, dated May 13th, 1669, entitled, "Town proposi-

Cambridge. Mr. Chauncy was elected first President of Yale College, of which he was a founder, but did not accept, and died in 1703. He was followed by Rev. Timo. Cutler, who, in 1719, became President of Yale College, and was afterward an Episcopal minister in Boston.

The first and only Ruling Elder of Stratford Church was Philip Groves, who was also licensed by the court to perform the marriage service, ministers being forbidden by law from performing that act, until near the beginning of last century. On this point the early colonists were very tena-

tions to Mr. Chauncy." This document, we are told, is the result of the meeting aforesaid, by the aggrieved town majority.

Now the facts, as they lie distinctly on the town records, not only contradict the foregoing, wherever it is based on transactions of which any account now remains, but show that much of it is purely the coinage of the imagination.

1. Mr. Chauncy is not heard of in the records in any shape whatever, till April, 1665 (Strat. Records, page 16). He was then invited to "*help Mr. Blakeman in the ministry for a year.*"

2. He was *not invited to a permanent settlement*, till June 1st, 1666. (Strat. Rec., page 217.)

3. The paper given (Hist. Anc. Woodb., p. 119) as a vote of the *dissentient majority* of freemen, some time after his settlement, actually bears date, June 1, 1666, and is the *identical parish call* extended to Mr. Chauncy *inviting him to become their pastor* (Strat. Rec., pp. 217 and 252), and by vote of the same meeting, the *selectmen*, whose names are appended to it, are directed to carry it to Mr. Chauncy in the name of the town.

4. All the statements about Mr. Chauncy's being heard on a probationary agreement with his opposers, and that he was elected separately by a majority of the church, while a majority of the town dissented, and that the majority of freemen were not church members, are without shadow of proof, and are contrary to fact. Mr. C. was not called by the church separately, nor did the church and town ever vote separately upon the call or dismissal of a minister, or even upon appointment of fast days, and calling of Ecclesiastical Councils, before the rise of Episcopacy in Stratford, about eighty years after the town was settled. The very paper entitled (in Hist.

cious. Their motive was to shun extremely all tendency to the sacramental idea of marriage, and to exclude every germ of priestly or episcopal domination. So strong was this prejudice, that, in 1647, when a marriage was to be solemnized at Boston by a magistrate, the authorities, learning that the pastor at Hingham, where the bridegroom lived, was to preach on the occasion, forbade him to do it. "We were not willing," says Governor Winthrop, "to bring in the English custom of ministers performing the solemnity of marriage, which sermons at such times might induce."

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Anc. Woodb.) "Town propositions to Mr. Chauncy," is, in the *Index, Strat. Records*, entitled, "CHURCH Covenant." There was no separate action whatever, then or afterward, for a long period, in matters relating to the ministry.

5. The call given by the people to Mr. Chauncy, shows that he was settled by their vote, not as the opponent of the halfway covenant, but under agreement to practise it.

6. The opposition to him, and the schism which resulted in the formation of the second church, had nothing to do with the halfway covenant from beginning to end. Not only is there not a word on record suggesting the idea, but the intimations in the documents preserved, together with expressions in Mr. Blakeman's will, point to altogether a different cause. In the absence of explicit and direct testimony, enough collateral evidence remains, to furnish strong presumption at least of the real issue.

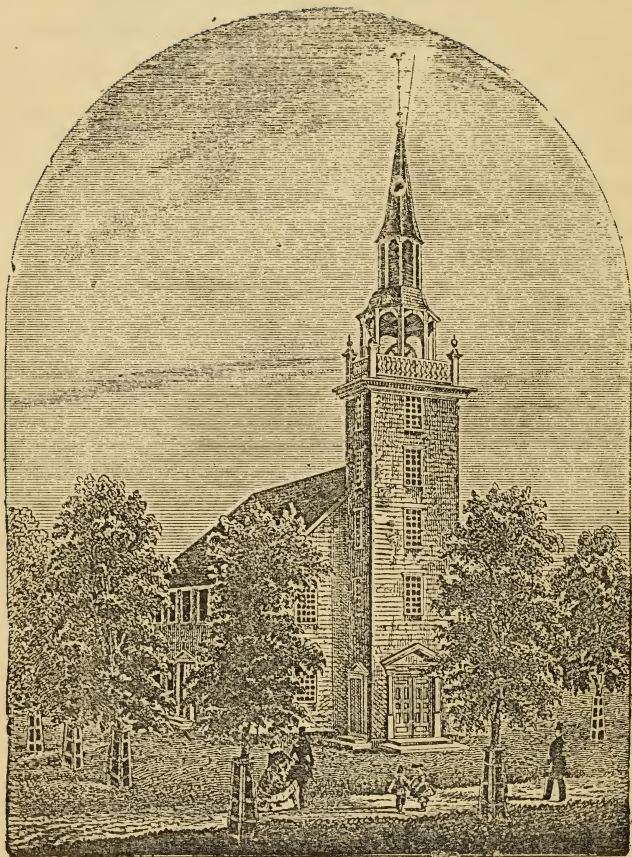
7. The party opposed to Mr. Chauncy, so far from being the majority of freemen in the town, was in a *small minority*.

Of the 26 persons (omitting Mr. Walker, the minister) whose names are attached to the proceedings at the organization of the second church and society, *seven* were not then (1670) freemen of the town. The remaining 19 alone, out of 83 freemen, constituted Mr. Walker's party.

8. Mr. Chauncy was ordained in no unusual or independent mode. The story of the leather *mitten* laid on him by Elder John Brinsmade, at the imposition of hands, when he was ordained, is sufficiently characterized by the fact that no such elder, or even deacon, or other church officer, as John Brinsmade, ever existed in Stratford Church, and by the fact, also, that Mr. Chauncy was ordained in the *summer*.







FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1785.



The meeting-houses of our forefathers were at first small, usually of a quadrangular form, the roof coming to a point in the middle, and the bell-rope (if there was a bell) coming down into the middle aisle. In the first church edifice in Stratford, a gallery was erected some years after the house was built. In 1681, that house was removed, and its materials sold at auction. The second church building stood on Watch-house (now Academy) Hill, opposite Mr. Seymour Curtis' place, where a slight depression of the ground is still visible. That edifice was 42 feet broad, 48 feet long, 16 feet between joints, and, in 1689, was, by vote, fortified for the security of the women and children, in case of alarm from the Indians. The third place of worship was built in 1743, and stood where the Academy now is, until 1785, when it was burned by lightning. It was 60 feet long, 44 feet wide, 26 feet posts, with a steeple 130 feet high. In 1786, the society again built. The house was of the same dimensions as the former, and was finished in 25 weeks from the day when the sills were laid. Three persons of the Boothe name are among the subscribers to its cost.

The present elegant structure which superseded its predecessor in 1859, and stands on the same ground, owes its existence and attractiveness, very largely to the exertions and munificence of a descendant of Richard Boothe. Besides him, several

persons of the same name and descent participated in the subscription for its erection.

The practice of seating the congregation by a committee annually, according to age, rank, and property, was long continued in Stratford. Frequent town acts, in regulation of the custom, are on record. In one instance, 1718, it is directed that the "married men and *ancient bachelors* be seated in the west gallery, and the married women and *ancient maidens* in the east gallery."

In 1700, a pew is allowed to be built by certain individuals, and another in 1713; do. in 1723. Gradually these multiplied, until the seating system was abolished. A single congregation alone in Connecticut retains, it is believed, the ancient practice at the present day. The order of worship, in early times, was pretty uniform throughout New-England, and did not materially differ from that now observed. Prayer was offered, a chapter read and expounded, a psalm from the Bay State Collection sung, the lines being given out by the ruling elder, and at a later date by the deacon, and sung by all the people. Then came the sermon, the congregation in some churches always rising as the text was read, through respect for the Word of God. A prayer and benediction concluded the worship. A contribution was in most places taken each Sabbath, the people, upon proclamation by the Deacon, "As God hath prospered you, so freely

offer," coming forward in order of their rank, and office, and station in life, and depositing with the deacon, money or other gifts, or written pledges to pay.

Choirs were not introduced till about 1770, or even later. In Stratford church, the ancient psalm book gave place to Watts, in 1753.

These desultory notes may somewhat restore to the descendants of Richard Boothe, the village he aided in founding, and the sanctuary in which he worshipped. We come now to some notice of him personally, and of his posterity.

Several persons bearing this family name, appear among the first settlers of New-England.

*Robert* Boothe was of Exeter, N. H., in 1645, and removed in 1653 to Saco, where he died in 1672, æt. 68. He was therefore born in 1604.

*John* Boothe was of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1656, and probably of Southold, L. I., in 1659. See New Haven Col. Rec., vol. ii., p. 285.

*Humphrey* Boothe, merchant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Symmes, probably about 1656.

*Richard* Boothe of Stratford, ancestor of the name in Connecticut, was born in 1607, for, in an affidavit, March 15, 1687-8, he describes himself as about 81 years of age. From what part of England he came, and in what year, are now unknown.

Nor is there certain evidence as to his lineage. His own baptismal name, and those of *Robert* and *John*, before given, are family names in the line of Boothes, of Cheshire, England, an ancient titled house, connected also by marriage with several families of distinction. If, as is not improbable, Richard of Stratford, were of that stock, the relationship, it is supposed, would be established through Richard of Coggshill and Baron, Cheshire. He was son of Sir William Booth, (by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Warburton,) and was born about 1570, and died in 1628. His age would suitably comport with the birth of Richard, who came to America. (See English Genealogy of the name, in Appendix.)

Richard Boothe's name appears often in the town records of his day, as "townsman," or selectman, and in other commissions of office and trust.

The prefix Mr., before his name, in the colonial records, indicates, under the rigid adjustment of social rank then observed, a position decidedly influential and respectable. His large landed property he divided in his lifetime, among his children. He left no will. The latest mention of him extant, is in March, 1688-9, in his 82d year. As the Congregational Burial Ground, west of Main street, was opened in 1678, he was doubtless buried there,

and as his son Joseph, who outlived him not more than 12 to 15 years, would probably be interred at his side, the spot cannot be distant from the monument lately erected by Wm. A. Booth, Esq., and other descendants of Joseph, over the grave of the latter.

Mr. Boothe seems to have been twice married, for in 1689, (p. 16, vol. ii., Land Rec.,) he speaks of "my *now* wife," a phrase commonly indicative, as then used, of a second marriage.

His first wife, the mother of his children, was Elizabeth, sister [of Joseph Hawley, the founder of that name, and the first recorder or town-clerk of Stratford. This is another incidental proof of his being among the original proprietors of the town. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in 1641. A collateral evidence also of the marriage, is the fact, that his son Ephraim, in his will, styles Samuel Hawley, son of Joseph, "cousin." *Sept*

Mr. Boothe's home lot was in Main street, on the west side, the fifth in order below the Bridgeport road, and is No. 29, on the annexed map.

Like the other proprietors, also, he had lands of considerable area in the aggregate, scattered through various parts of the town, where, in the divisions by lot, they chanced to fall. This disconnected state of one's farm lands, is characteristic of such property in Stratford, even now.



The children of Richard and Elizabeth Boothe were as follows :

1. Elizabeth, born September, 1641.
2. Anne, born February, 1643.
3. Ephraim, born August, 1648.
4. Ebenezer, born November, 1651.
5. John, born November, 1653.
6. Joseph, born March, 1656.
7. Bethiah, born August, 1658.
8. Johanna, born March, 1661.

These married and multiplied as follows :

## I. ELIZABETH.

John Minor and Elizabeth Boothe, were married October 19, 1658. He was the son of *Thomas*, who came in 1630 to New-England, and died at Stonington, in 1690. The pedigree of John Minor is complete, to Henry of Somersetshire, England, who died in 1359. (It is in the possession of Hon. J. H. Trumbull, Secretary of State, Connecticut.)

John Minor, when a boy, acquired the Indian language, his aptitude for which induced the General Court of Connecticut, in 1654, when he was twenty years of age, to offer him maintenance and education at the public expense, in Hartford, that he might qualify himself for an interpreter, and to translate, for "those poor, lost, naked sons of Adam," the Indians, the discourses and teachings of ministers whom the Court might appoint to that duty. Under this act, Minor was for about two years under Rev. Mr. Stone's instruction, in Hartford; but the scheme was laid aside ere long, and he came to Stratford, where, for several



years, he was town-clerk. He was one of the first settlers in Woodbury, where some of his children were born, and where his posterity are yet numerous. He died, September 17, 1719, aged 85. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 24, 1732, aged 91. Their children were,

9. John,        born 1659.    Married Sarah, daughter of Robert Rose, of Stratford, 1685.
10. Thomas,   born 1662.
11. Hannah,    born 1664.
12. Elizabeth, born 1667.   Married Deacon Zechariah Walker, of Woodbury.
13. Grace,      born 1670.    Married ——— Grant.
14. Joseph,    born 1672-3. Married Susanna Root, 1710.
15. Ephraim,   born 1675.    Married Rebecca, daughter of Israel Curtis, 1701.
16. Sarah,      born 1678.    Married Stephen, son of Israel Curtis, 1699.
17. Abigail,    born 1680-1. Married John Tredwell, 1699 ; afterward, Samuel Miles.
18. Joanna,    born 1683.    Married William Gaylord, 1707.

## II. ANNE—DAUGHTER OF RICHARD.

Anne Boothe is not known to have been married, unless she was the Anne who, in 1658, married Joshua, son of William Judson, which is not improbable.

## III. EPHRAIM—SON OF RICHARD.

Ephraim Boothe married about 1674 Mary (daughter, probably, of Robert) Clarke. After his death, in 1683, she seems to have married Thomas Bennit, of Newtown, in 1692. Ephraim and Mary had,

20. Bethia, born — — Married her second cousin,  
Sam'l. Hawley, jr., in 1702.
21. Richard, born — — Probably died young.
22. Mary, born Dec., 1676. Married Agur Fairchild, son  
of Zech., Sept., 1710.
23. Johanna, born Sept., 1678. Married John Sherwood, 1699,  
and Thos. Hawley, 1701.

#### IV. EBENEZER—SON OF RICHARD.

Ebenezer Boothe married about 1673. \* 1st. —. 2d.  
In 1686, he married Elizabeth Jones, (daughter of Richard,  
of Farmington, and Haddam.) She was born in 1666, and  
joined Stratford church, in 1687. By his first wife, Eben-  
ezer Boothe had,

24. Abia, born Oct., 1674. Married Joseph Beach.
25. Richard, born May, 1679.

By his second wife, Ebenezer Boothe had,

26. Ebenezer, born — 1687. Mar., in 1709, Mary, daugh-  
ter of James Clarke.
27. Deborah, born — 1689. Married, May, 1709, John  
Pringle, of Derby.
28. Edward, born — 1691.
29. Elizabeth, born — 1694. Married Caleb Beardslee, son  
of John, January, 1722.
30. Abigail, born — 1696. Married David Lake, son of  
Thomas, January, 1724.
31. Benjamin, born — 1698.

Ebenezer Boothe, sr., died in 1732. In his will he  
declares that his son, Ebenezer, jr., has had his portion;  
but five shillings is left to *Nathaniel*, eldest son of said  
Ebenezer Boothe, jr.

## V. JOHN—SON OF RICHARD.

John Boothe married, June, 1678, Dorothy, (daughter of Thomas Hawley, of Roxbury, by his second wife, Dorothy, widow of Thomas Lamb.) After her death, in 1710, he married, in 1714, Hannah, widow of Robert Clarke. She died in 1717. He seems to have removed to Woodbury. By his first wife, John Boothe had,

32. Thomas, born Mar., 1679. Married, 1st. Elizabeth (daughter of Isaac) Judson. 2d. Elizabeth Coney.
33. Jonathan, born ———. Married, 1st. Hester (daughter of Samuel) Galpin, 1703. 2d. Rachel ———, about 1709.
34. Martha, born ——— 1695. Married James Boothe, son of Joseph, 1716.
35. Ephraim, born ——— 1689. Married Rachel (daughter of Abraham) Nichols, 1711.
36. John, born ———. Married Elizabeth Mallory (daughter of John), of New Haven, 1718.

## VI. JOSEPH—SON OF RICHARD.

Joseph Boothe,\* ancestor of all the Booths now remaining in the present town of Stratford, seems, by various evidence, to have married, 1st. MARY, (the posthumous daughter of John) Wells. 2d. HANNAH, (daughter of John) Willcoxson, about 1685. She died in 1701. 3d. In 1702, he married ELIZABETH, ———, who, after his death, September 1, 1703, aged 46, gave bonds for the management of the estate. His landed property was ex-

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\*Spelled Booth on his grave-stone.

tensive, and his estate altogether large for that day. His will, which is minute and long, may be seen, with the inventory of his estate, in the ancient probate records of Fairfield county, now kept at Greenfield Hill. Mr. Booth lived a little north of the present railway depot, (1862) on the other side the street. A part of his front cellar wall still remains. An account-book, in which his business transactions are entered, is in the possession of Mr. David B. Booth, of Putney, a descendant of Joseph, through his son, Zechariah. Several leaves at the beginning are lost. The remaining entries extend from 1681, to 1703. Two or three generations of his posterity have used the volume for a like purpose. By this book it appears that Mr. Booth often allowed his debtors' accounts to run for a few years, when he would settle with them by receiving land. By this means, in the quiet prosecution of his trade, he acquired a landed property scarcely exceeded by any in the town, and was enabled to confer valuable farms on his children, and their families.

Mr. Booth's children are all mentioned in his will, excepting *Zechariah*. The reason of this omission is not apparent. He is named in the distribution of the estate, and receives his portion. He is also named and shares with the rest, in the division of his brother *Nathan's* property—the latter dying, unmarried, in 1715.

So far as is known, *Hannah*, the second wife, was the mother of all Joseph Booth's children.

They were

- 37. Hannah, born — 1686.
- 38. James, born — 1688. Married Martha Boothe, 1716.
- 39. Robert, born about 1690. Married Anne Hollister, 1712.

- 40. Joseph, born about 1692. Lived in Stratfield.
- 41. Zechariah, born — 1694. Married Anna Curtis.
- 42. Nathan, born — 1696. Died unmarried, 1715.
- 43. David, born — 1698. Married Mrs. Anne Mills,  
of Windsor, 1727.

The remains of a cellar are still to be seen on Clapboard Hill, where, according to tradition, Nathan had commenced his preparations for a house, which were cut short by his death.

We come next to the posterity of JOSEPH BOOTH, in the third generation, or that of his grand-children:

37. HANNAH—DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

Of her, no reliable information can be obtained.

38. JAMES—SON OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

He married Martha (daughter of John) Boothe, in January, 1715-6. After her death he married, in 1733, Widow Martha Peck, who was a Clark, of Oyster River, of Milford, who died in 1747. Mr. Booth died August 20, 1776, aged 78. His grave-stone and that of his second wife, are in the northeast quarter of the burial-ground.

His children, by the *first wife*, now on record, are,

- 44. Abigail, born Feb., 1723-4. Married Ebenezer Sherman,  
1739, and had Phebe,  
Ephraim, James, Martha,  
and John.
- 45. Martha, born Jan., 1724-5. Married Sam'l Hubble, 1741,  
and had Eunice, Sarah,  
Elizabeth, Martha, and  
Samuel.
- 46. Sarah, born Dec., 1730. Married ——— Cooke, of  
Stratfield.



His children, by his second wife, were,

47. James, born Oct., 1734. Married Abigail Patterson, 1757.
48. John, born Aug., 1736. Married Lucy Curtis, 1762.
49. Hezekiah, born Feb., 1738-9.
50. Josiah, born Feb., 1740-1. Married Sarah (daughter of William) Lewis, and had two children, Lewis and Mary. The latter was born in 1762, and married in 1781, to Isaac Brown, son of Deacon Isaiah Brown, of Stratford. She died in 1836. Her marriage took place in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Josiah Booth built the house now owned by Isaac P. Booth, Esq. After his death, his widow married Nehemiah Curtis.

### 39. ROBERT — SON OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

Robert Booth and Anne Hollister (daughter of Stephen, of Wethersfield), were married in November, 1712. He removed to that part of Farmington known as Kensington, in which vicinity, a numerous and respectable posterity bear his name. He died in 1750, aged 60 years. His children were,

51. Hannah, born July, 1716. Married Joshua Mather.
52. Anne, born Sept., 1718. Married Joseph Mather.
53. Nathan, born Aug., 1721. Married Abigail, daughter of Doctor Joseph Steele.
54. James, born May, 1723.
55. Robert, born Aug., 1730. Married Ruth Kilborn, and 2d, Anna Bronson.
56. Elisha, born May, 1732. Married Esther Hollister, and 2d, Widow [Mary (Butrick) Gilbert.

## 40. JOSEPH — SON OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

Joseph Booth, jr., married — — —, about 1711, and removed to Stratfield (now Bridgeport). This excellent man was deacon of the church in Stratfield, and his name is quite prominent for years in the town affairs of Stratford, of which the section in which he dwelt, then formed a part. His children were,

- |                |          |       |                                    |
|----------------|----------|-------|------------------------------------|
| 57. Hannah,    | baptized | 1713. | Married Richard Hall, 1731.        |
| 58. Mehetable, | "        | 1716. | Married John Thompson, 1739        |
| 59. Mary.      | "        | 1718. |                                    |
| 60. Stephen,   | "        | 1731. |                                    |
| 61. Sarah,     | "        | 1735. | Married Henry Summers, in<br>1755. |
| 62. Ebenezer,  | "        | 1750. |                                    |

## 41. ZECHARIAH — SON OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

Zechariah Booth and Anna Curtis, were married in June, 1718. She died in 1733. His second wife, *Sarah*, he married in 1734. She was probably the "Widow Sarah Booth, born 1706, died 1788, aged 82." Mr. Booth died in 1762. His grave-stone, and that of his first wife, still remain. By his first marriage he had,

- |                |                    |   |
|----------------|--------------------|---|
| 63. Nathan,    | born Feb., 1719.   | Married Comfort (daughter<br>of Ebenezer) Thompson, 1742. |
| 64. Zechariah, | born Oct., 1721.   |   |
| 65. Daniel,    | born Feb., 1723-4. |   |

By his second marriage he had,

- |               |                    |   |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
| 66. Hezekiah, | born July, 1736.   | Died 1737.  |
| 67. Anna,     | born Feb., 1737-8. | Married Peter Hibbard, 1787.  |
| 68. Hilkiyah, | born Dec., 1739.   | Married, 1. Sarah Clark. 2.<br>Elizabeth Leese. 3. Ruth<br>Gilbert. |

- 69. Phebe,      born Aug., 1741.
- 70. Abel,      born Feb., 1742-3.
- 71. Abijah,    born Jan., 1744-5. Married Ruth (daughter of  
Mark) Leavenworth, 1768
- 72. Silas,      born Feb., 1746-7.
- 73. Augur (or Agur) Mar., 1749.

42. DAVID—SON OF JOSEPH (No. 6).

He married, 1st, Mrs. Anne Mills, of Windsor, in June 1727. About 1740, he married, 2d, Mary ———, after which he removed to Roxbury, Connecticut, and died in 1753, leaving a widow and six children. By his first wife, *Anne*, he had,

- 74. Joanna,    born Oct., 1728.
- 75. Anne,      born Mar., 1730-1.
- 76. David,     born Oct., 1733.
- 77. Peter,      born May, 1736.

By the second wife, *Mary*, he had,

- 78. Mary,      born Sept., 1742. Married Peter Castle, of Rox-  
bury, and died, 1830.
- 79. Rebecca,   born — 1744.
- 80. Eunice,     born about 1746.
- 81. Mehetable, born about 1748.
- 82. Joseph,     born about 1750.
- 83. Sarah,      born about 1752. Married, 1770, Dr. Azariah  
Eastman. He died, 1818.  
She then married Lemuel  
Leavensworth.

We next trace some families in the line of JAMES BOOTH (No. 38), son of Joseph (No. 6), and first, the family of his son, James Booth, jr. (No. 47), who was

born in 1734, and died, March 19, 1809, aged 75. He married Abigail Ann Patterson, in March, 1757. She was the daughter of William Patterson, son of Andrew, who came from Scotland in 1685.

James Booth died, 1809. His wife, aged 78, died, 1817. They had,

84. Abel,        born — 1757. Died, 1777.
85. Sarah,      born Nov., 1759. Married Gideon Benjamin ;  
died, 1841.
86. Hezekiah, born — 1761. Married Mary Lewis, 1785.  
Had Lewis, 1785 ; Nancy,  
1788 ; Charles, 1789.
87. Silas,       born — 1763. Married Ruth Jones, 1795.
88. James,      born — 1765. Died, 1766.
89. Abig'l Ann, born Nov., 1766. Married, 1st, Nathaniel Bur-  
ton, 2d, Dr. Middlebrook,  
both of Trumbull.
90. Betsey,      born July, 1768. Married Daniel Booth, jr.
91. Charity,     born Mar., 1771. Married Monson Haines, of  
Trumbull. Died, 1810.
92. Amy,        born Jan., 1773. Died, 1844.
93. James,      born May, 1776. Married Hepsey (daughter of  
Abijah) Booth, 1800.
94. Abel,        born April, 1780. Married Betsey (daughter of  
Curtis) Beardsley.

SILAS BOOTH (No. 87), son of James Booth, jr. (No. 47), married, May 24, 1795, Ruth (daughter of Robert and Amy Curtis), widow of Isaac Jones, son of Archibald Jones, who was son of Samuel. She was born August 3, 1764. Their children were,

95. Isaac Patterson, b. Mar. 24, 1796. Mar. Abigail Wheeler.
96. Eliza,            b. Aug. 19, 1797. Mar. Samuel Peck.

- 97. Maria,            born Mar. 10, 1802. Mar. Henry Beardsley
- 98. Nancy,           born Dec. 15, 1803. Died unmarried.
- 99. Susan,        - born Dec. 15, 1805. Mar. Isaac B. Bristol.
- 100. Silas Curtis, born June 8, 1809. Mar. Frances Wheeler.

Isaac Patterson Booth (95), son of the foregoing Silas, married Abigail (daughter of Nathaniel L.) Wheeler, March 1821. Their children are,

- 101. Lewis Wheeler.
- 102. Charles Frederick.
- 103. Elizabeth Ann.
- 104. John James.
- 105. Emily.
- 106. George Augustus.                                Died, 1860.
- 107. Adeline Augusta.

Silas Curtis (No. 100), son of the foregoing Silas Booth, married Frances E. (daughter of N. L.) Wheeler, June 25, 1834. Their children are,

- 108. Frederick A.
- 109. Emma Caroline.
- 110. Lewis Henry.

We now turn to the family of JOHN BOOTH (No. 48), son of James (No. 38), son of Joseph (No. 6).

John Booth married Lucy (daughter of Henry) Curtis, December, 1762. He died December 2, 1822, aged 86. She died September 17, 1817, aged 77. Their children were,

- 111. Hannah, born Aug., 1763. Died young.
- 112. John,    born Feb., 1764. Died, 1825, aged 61.
- 113. William, born Sept., 1765. Lost [at sea, Oct. 18, 1810.
- 114. Josiah,    born May, 1768. Died, 1772.
- 115. Mary,    born Feb., 1770. Died, 1772.



116. David, born Dec., 1771. Died, 1792.  
 117. Josiah, born Sept., 1773. Died, 1852, aged 79.  
 118. Elijah, born May, 1776. Now living, 1862.  
 119. Isaac, born Nov., 1783. Unmarried; lost at sea, Oct.  
 18, 1810.

JOHN BOOTH (No. 112), son of the foregoing John and Lucy, married, 1st, Jerusha (daughter of Eli) Lewis, Oct., 1786; 2d, Sally (daughter of Daniel) Judson, December, 1802. By the first wife he had,

120. Eli, born April, 1787.  
 121. Lucy, born Sept., 1788.  
 122. Levi, born — 1793.

By the second wife he had,

123. John C. Died in California.

Eli Booth (No. 120), son of the above John, married Mary (daughter of David) Plumb. Their children are,

124. Samuel Lewis.  
 125. Jerusha Glorvina.

ELIJAH BOOTH (No. 118), son of John and Lucy, married, January, 1806, Ruth (daughter of Elnathan) Wheeler. They had,

126. Charity Wheeler, born Oct., 1806. Married Urban H. Swift,  
 of Derby, April, 1835.

WILLIAM BOOTH (No. 113), son of John and Lucy, married, *November* 15, 1792, Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph, jr., and Sarah Lewis.

Captain William Booth was lost at sea, Oct. 18, 1810. Mrs. Mary Ann Booth died, July 22, 1851, aged eighty-three. Their children were,

127. David,                      b. May, 1794.    Lost at sea, Oct. 18, 1810.  
 128. Mary Ann,                b. Aug., 1795.    Married Jonathan Otis  
    Walker, 1817.  
 129. William Lewis,    b. ——— 1797.    Married Abigail Brooks.  
 130. Catharine Maria, b. ——— 1800.    Mar. De Forest Manice.  
 131. Charles Henry,    b. ——— 1803.    Married ———.  
 132. William Agur,    b. ——— 1805.    Married ———.

Jonathan Otis Walker, son of General Joseph Walker, married Mary Ann (No. 128), daughter of Wm. Booth, August 17, 1817. They had,

133. Susan Tomlinson.

William Lewis Booth (No. 129), son of William, married Abigail (daughter of David) Brooks, August 12, 1823. They had

134. William David.  
 135. Edward Lewis.                      Died young.  
 136. Charles Henry.  
 137. Edward Brooks.  
 138. Lewis Frederic.  
 139. De Forest Manice.                Died young.

De Forest Manice married Catharine Maria (No. 130), daughter of William Booth, October 20th, 1824. Their children are,

140. Mary Ann.    Died, 1830, aged 4 years.  
 141. Catharine Maria.    Died, 1830, aged 2 years.  
 142. William De Forest.  
 143. Mary Catherine.  
 144. Caroline Amelia.  
 145. Edward Augustus.  
 146. Frances Isabella.

Mr. Manice died, April 18, 1862.

Charles Henry Booth (No. 131), son of William, married Elizabeth B. Pratt, of Liverpool, England. She died December 29th, 1844. Their children are,

147. Otis Walker.

148. Alida Russell.

149. Caroline Wright.

150. Edward Wainwright. Died, aged 6 months.

151. Mary Wainwright.

152. Elizabeth Pratt.

153. Charles Edward.

William Agur Booth (No. 132), son of William (No. 113), married, 1st, Alida L. Russel, of N. Y., February 4th, 1829. 2d, Phebe Ann (daughter of M. B.) Edgar, October 8th, 1833. 3d, Louisa (daughter of M. B.) Edgar, November 14th, 1839. His children were, by his first wife,

154. Robert Russel.

155. William Tomlinson.

By his second wife, none.

The children of W. A. and Louisa Booth are,

156. Edgar Hetfield. Died, July 9th, 1859, aged 19.

157. Mary Ann.

158. Henry Matthias.

159. Frederic Augustus.

160. Theodore Lewis.

161. Catharine Maria.

JOSIAH BOOTH (No. 117), son of John and Lucy, married November —, 1800, Polly (daughter of Elihu) Curtis. Mr. Josiah Booth died, 1852. They had,

162. Selim,                      born Feb., 1803. Married Eliza (daughter of Wm.) Clark, of Monroe.

163. Maria Delia, born Sept., 1804. Married Albert Burton;  
1828.
164. Betsey Curtis, born July, 1806. Married George Wheeler,  
2d, Samuel Wardwell.
165. Lucius, born Nov., 1808. Died, unmarried, 1834.
166. Isaac, born Jan., 1811. Died, 1815.
167. Wyllys, born June, 1813. Married Sally Ann (daughter of David) Curtis.
168. Isaac, born Sept. 1815. Died, unmarried, 1847.
169. David, born Feb., 1818. Married Ann Eliza Gould,  
of Southport.
170. Josiah, born Dec., 1821. Mar. Elizabeth A. (daughter of John) Osborn.

We next trace some families of the children of ZECHARIAH (No. 41), son of Joseph Booth (No. 6).

Daniel (No. 65), son of Zechariah, Married — — and had,

171. Mary, born — 1766.
172. Daniel, born — 1768. Married Betsey (daughter of James) Booth, 1791.
173. Isaac Judson, born — 1771. Married Sally McEwen, in  
1796.
174. Stephen, born Nov., 1773. Married Hannah Nichols,  
1800.
175. Betsey, born — 1779. Married Eli Plumb.

STEPHEN BOOTH (No. 17), son of Daniel (No. 65), son of Zechariah, was born, 1773; died, 1851. In 1800 he married Hannah (daughter of David) Nichols. She was born in 1776, and died in 1859. They had,

176. Charles, born Dec., 1801. Married Elizabeth Humphrey.
177. Alanson Stiles, b. April, 1804.

178. Isaac Judson, b. Nov., 1805. Married, 1828, Anna Sophia (daughter of D. Burr) Brooks.
179. Steph. Sterling, b. Sept., 1809. Mar'd, 1st, Abigail Walker ; 2d, Mrs. Harriet (Beach) Beardslee.
180. Betsey Maria, b. Feb., 1811. Married Charles B. Clark, of Monroe.
181. David Beach, b. May, 1813.

ABIJAH BOOTH (No. 71), *son of Zechariah* (No. 41), *son of Joseph*, married Ruth Leavenworth, February, 1768. They had,

182. Sarah, born Nov., 1768. Married Joel Willcox.
183. Eli, born Sept., 1770. Married Charity Osborn, 1791.
184. Silas, born Feb., 1772. Married Hetty Fenn, of Watertown.
185. Anna, born Dec., 1773. Died young.
186. Gideon, born April, 1775. Mar. Joan Fairchild, July, 1800.
187. Abijah, born Oct., 1777. Mar. Abbey Betsey (daughter of Silas) Curtis.
188. Abigail, born Aug., 1780. Died young.
189. Hepzibah, born Aug., 1782. Married James Booth.
190. Julia, born Aug., 1788. Married Stephen Allen.

Abijah Booth, jr. (No. 187), son of Abijah preceding, and grand-son of Zechariah, married, about 1803, Abbey Betsey (daughter of Silas) Curtis. Mr. Booth died in 1855. Mrs. Booth still (1862) survives. Their children are,

191. Emily, born July, 1804. Married Birdseye Brooks, 1824.



192. Elvira,        born Sept., 1806. Married Levi Wheeler, 1826.  
193. Eli,        born — 1809. Died, 1824.  
194. Hannah,    born Sept., 1813.  
195. Nathan Birdseye, b. Jan., 1818. Married Elizabeth Sophia  
      (daughter of Silas) Curtis.





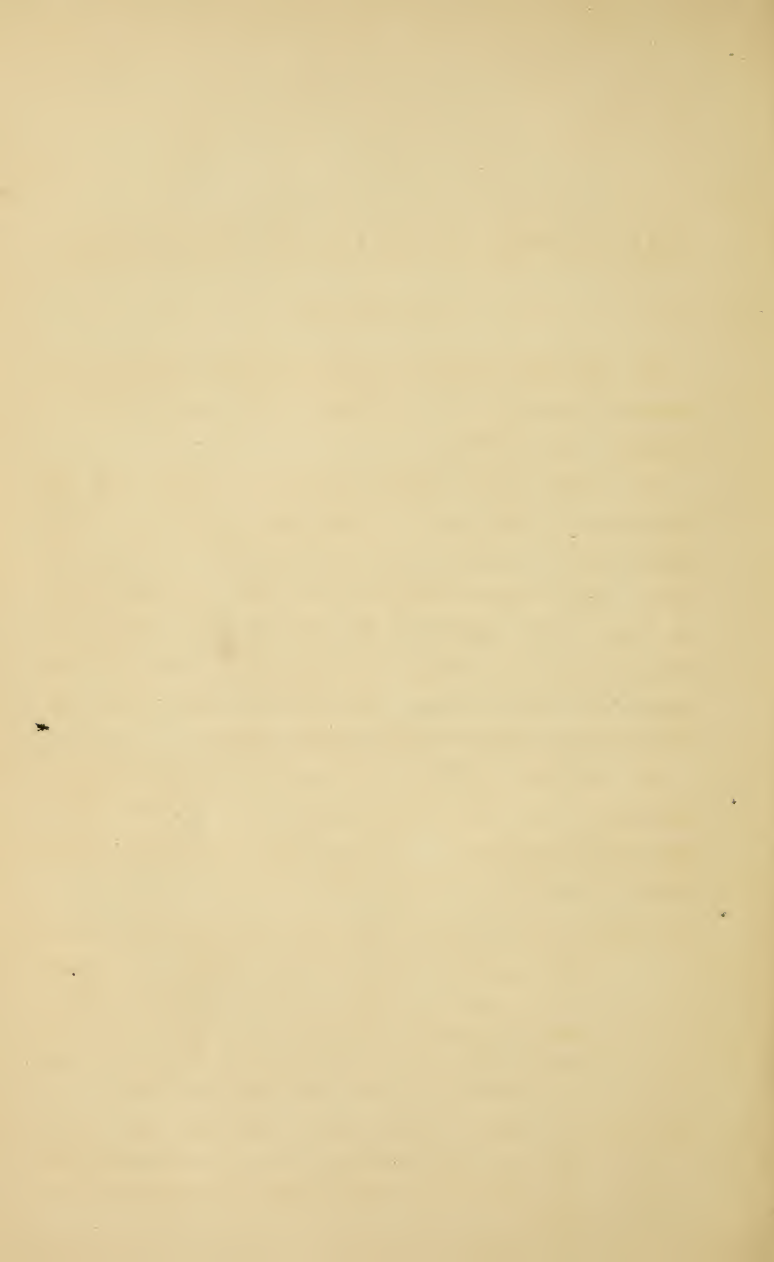
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# APPENDIX.

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# THE BOOTH FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

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THE following matter is an abstract from "Kimber and Johnson's Baronage," vol. i., London, 1771, and "Nicolas' Peerage," vol. i, 1825.

This family name, which can still be traced back six hundred years, first occurs in the county palatine of Lancaster, where a son of Adam de Boothe was living in 1275. All the other families of this name in various parst of England, are believed to be derived from this parent stock, through its younger branches. The spelling of the name has been various. Among the forms given are Both, Bothe, Bouth, Bouthe, Boothe, Booth.

The principal documents relating to the early history of the family were (1771) in possession of the Countess Dowager of Stamford, and of George Booth of Tyndale, Esq., lineal descendants of the principal house.

1. *William* (son of Adam) de Boothe, of Lancaster county, 1275, married Sybil, daughter of Ralph de Brereton of the county palatine of Chester. The Breretons were an ancient family, dwelling at Brereton, in that county. The male line, or its title, became extinct at the death of Francis Lord Brereton, 1721.
2. *Thomas* de Booth, son and heir of William, had issue ; JOHN or (as better authority of a deed says) ROBERT, who was living in time of Edward II. (from 1307 to 1327).

3. *Robert* (or *John*) *Booth*, married in the *Barton* family of Lancashire, but evidence is not clear whether his wife was *Agnes*, daughter and heir of Sir William de Barton, or *her daughter* and heir *Loretta*. The latter seems more probable. He had a son and heir.
4. *Thomas*, of Barton, knight (styled Thomalin of the Booths). He was living in time of Edward III. (1327 to 1377). His seal (as appears by an ancient document in possession of Lord Delamere, in 1680) was, in 1372, "a chevron engrailed in a canton, a mullet, and for crest a fox and a St. Catharine wheel," with the motto "*Sigillum Thomæ*." He married *Ellen*, daughter of Thomas de Workesly (now Worsley) near Booths, in Lancashire. By her he had three sons and four daughters.
5. *John*, his son and heir (see after No. 11).
6. Henry, who had issue.
7. Thomas, who had a son, Robert.
8. Alice.
9. Catherine.
10. Margaret.
11. Anne.

John (5), son and heir of Sir Thomas, was living in time of Richard II. and Henry IV. (1377 to 1413). He is styled John of Barton, and bore as his paternal arms the ancient Booth device, viz., three boars' heads, to which, for his Barton estate, he added another, viz., "argent a fesse gules, by the name of Barton." He married, 1st, *Joan*, daughter of Sir Henry Trafford, of Trafford, in Lancashire, knight. The Traffords were of very ancient name, and dwelt in Lancashire before the time of William the Conqueror. After her death he married *Maude*, daughter of Sir Clifton Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire, knight. The children of Sir John Booth, and Joan, his wife, were seven sons and five daughters, viz. :

12. Thomas; heir to Sir John.
13. Robert; heir to Sir John, upon Thomas' decease.
14. William, who became *Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry*, 1447,  
and *Archbishop of York*, 1452.
15. Richard.
16. Roger; his grandson, *Charles*, son of *Robert*, became *Bishop of Hereford*, 1516; died, 1535.
17. John; was Prebendary of Norton.
18. Ralph.
19. Margery.
20. Joan.
21. Catherine.
22. Alice.
23. Lucy.

The issue of Sir John Booth and Maude, his wife, was

24. *Laurence*; was made Bishop of Durham, 1457; Archbishop of York, 1476; he was also Keeper of the Privy Seal, 1457, under Henry VI., and 1474, under Edward IV. was Lord High Chancellor of England; he died, 1480.

*Thomas* (12), son and heir of Sir John (5), was knighted in the fourteenth year of Henry VI. (1436). He married a widow *Weever*, who was daughter of Sir George Carrington, knight. By her he had four sons and three daughters.

25. Thomas; married Anne, daughter of Sir John Ashton, and had issue, but it failed in the next generation.
26. John; was killed at Flodden Field, 1533.
27. Henry; died unmarried.
28. Nicholas; died unmarried.
29. Margaret.
30. Anne.
31. Dorothy.

By reason of the failure of the male line in Thomas Booth's family, that of his brother Robert became the head branch, and has so continued.

*Robert* (13), was first of the Booths who settled at Dunham Massey, in Cheshire. He died, September, 1450, and is buried in the parish church of Wilmerton, in Cheshire. He married *Dulcis*, daughter and heir of Sir William Venables of Bollen, knight. She died September, 1453. "Sir Robert Bothe," and William, his son, had a grant of the sheriffalty of Cheshire, for both their lives, and the survivor of them. Sir Robert, and his wife *Dulcis* Booth, had a numerous family, viz., nine sons and five daughters.

32. William.
33. Ralph.
34. Geoffrey.
35. Hammond, LL.D.
36. John, LL.D. ; was made Bishop of Exeter, 1465 ; died 1478.
37. Robert ; was Dean of York ; died 1487.
38. Edmund.
39. Peter.
40. Philip.
41. Lucy.
43. Ellen.
44. Joan.
45. Alice.
46. Margaret.

*Sir William* (32), eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Booth, of Dunham Massey, knight, married *Maude*, daughter of *J. Dutton, Esq.*, of *Dutton*, in *Cheshire*. She survived him and married again. By her he had five sons and nine daughters, and died April, 1478. *Sir W. B. received of King Henry VI. an annuity for services to the crown.*

47. George.
48. Richard.
49. Laurence.
50. John.
51. William.
52. Dowse (probably a nickname for *Dulcis*).

- 53. Anne.
- 54. Ellen.
- 55. Margery.
- 56. Alice.
- 57. Elizabeth.
- 58. Joan.
- 59. Isabella.
- 60. Catherine.

Sir George Booth (47), or Bothe, married *Catharine*, daughter and heir of *R. Mountfort*, of *Bescote*, in county Stafford. The Mountforts were of noble connection, being related to David, King of Scotland, and to the great family of Clinton. This marriage brought to Sir George Booth an "ample estate of manors and lands in the counties of Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Hereford, Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall." By his wife Catharine, he had three sons and two daughters. "Sir George Bothe" died 1483 (first year of Richard III.).

- 61. William.
- 62. Laurence.
- 63. Roger.
- 64. Alice.
- 65. Ellen.

Sir William Bothe (61), of Dunham Massey, knight, was twice married, 1st, to MARGARET, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Ashton, of Lancashire, knight (by his wife, *Anne*, daughter of Lord Greyslock and Wemm, "by whom a large inheritance in Lancashire and Cheshire came to the family of Bothe.") This property was, 1771, in possession of the Countess Dowager of Stamford. Mrs. *Margaret Bothe*, wife of Sir William, died before 1504. He then married *Ellen*, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Montgomery, of Kewby, in Staffordshire. By his wife, *Margaret*, he had,

66. George, born about 1491.

67. John, who had issue: 1st, William; 2d, Robert; in Dutton, Cheshire county.

By his wife, Ellen, he had,

68. William.

69. Hammet.

70. Edward.

71. Henry.

72. Andrew.

73. Jane.

74. Dorothy.

75. Anne.

Sir William Booth possessed various manors in Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Cornwall. He died, Nov. 19, 1519, and was buried at Bowden.

George Booth, Esq. (66), son and heir of Sir William, married Elizabeth Butler, of Beausay, near Warrington, in Lancashire, whose progenitors had been summoned to Parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. By her he had four sons and seven daughters, and *died in 1531, aged 40 years. (22d year of Henry VIII.)*

76. George, born about 1515.

77. John, afterwards knighted.

78. Robert.

79. Roger.

80. Ellen.

81. Anne.

82. Margaret.

83. Elizabeth.

84. Dorothy.

85. Alice.

86. Cecil.

George Bothe (76), eldest son and heir of Sir George, was born about 1515 or 1516, and *died in 1544, aged 28.* He married 1531, when but 16 years of age, *Margaret, daughter of Rowland Bulkley of Benmeris*



(*Anglesea*), but by her had no issue. He then, after her death, married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir Edmund Trafford*, in Lancashire, knight. To him, as one of the families of rank, came an official letter, October 12, 1529, announcing, by command of *Queen Jane Seymour*, the birth of her son, afterward *Edward VI.* It is dated on the day of his birth. This letter was preserved by *Mary, Countess Dowager of Stamford* (1771), as was also another from *Henry VIII.* to *Sir George Bothe*, February 10, 1543, concerning forces to be raised against the Scots. *Elizabeth*, wife of *Sir George Bothe*, died in 1582. Both of them lie buried at *Trentham Church*, Staffordshire. By her, the mother of his children, he had,

87. William; born 1541.

88. Elizabeth.

89. Mary.

90. Anne.

**WILLIAM BOTHE** (87) or *Bouthe*, son of *Sir George*, was but three years old when his father died, and, therefore, was in ward to the king. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir John Warburton* (of *Airley*, in *Cheshire*), knight. He became Sheriff of *Chester*, 1571, and was knighted, 1578, and died September, 1579, in his 39th year. He was buried at *Bowden*. His wife died December, 1628. They had seven sons and six daughters.

91. William; died before his father.

92. George; born about 1567.

93. Edmund; a lawyer—died without issue.

94. John; died 1644, leaving three sons and one daughter.

95. Robert; an officer of the army—died 1628.

96. Peter; died young.

97. Richard; married a *Massie*, of *Cogshill*, in *Cheshire*, and died 1628. From him the *Booths* of *Barow*, in *Cheshire*, are descended.

- 98. Eleanor.
- 99. Susan.
- 100. Alice.
- 101. Dorothy.
- 102. Elizabeth.
- 103. Mary.

SIR GEORGE BOUTHE (92), was, by reason of his minority, at his father's death in ward to the crown. Queen Elizabeth thereupon granted the use of his estate to her favorite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to the great detriment and expense of Sir George in afterward obtaining possession of his lands. He was of age in October, 1587, and knighted near the end of Elizabeth's reign, and was created a baronet by patent under James I., 1611. Sir George Bouthe had two wives, 1st, *Jane, daughter and heir of John Carrington*, of Carrington, 1577. By her he had no issue. His second wife was Catharine, daughter of Sir E. Anderson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By her he had five sons and seven daughters. He was twice High Sheriff of Cheshire, and as often of Lancashire. He died in 1652, 86 years of age. The names of his children were,

- 104. William.
- 105. Francis; born 1603, died 1616.
- 106. Thomas; born 1604, died 1632.
- 107. Edmund; born 1608, died 1617.
- 108. John; was knighted by Charles II. His second son John had a son Thomas, who died unmarried, in America in the year 1700.
- 109. Mary.
- 110. Catherine.
- 111. Elizabeth; born 1616.
- 112. } -
- 113. } Names not given.
- 114. }
- 115. }

*William Bouthe* (104), Esq., eldest son of Sir George, married *Vere*, second daughter of *Sir Thomas Egerton*, eldest son of Lord Chancellor Egerton, Viscount Brakesly. By her he had five sons and two daughters. He was knight of the shire of Cheshire, and custos rotulorum for Cheshire, by commission. This office remained in the family, with short intermission, till 1693. He died before his father, *Sir George*, April, 1636; so that *his son*, the grandson of *Sir George*, was in his stead successor to the baronetcy, &c. The children of *William Bouthe, Esq.*, and *Vere his wife*, were,

- 116. Thomas; born 1620, died 1632.
- 117. George; born 1622.
- 118. William; died young.
- 119. Nathaniel; grandfather of Sir George Booth, who was living in 1771.
- 120. Charles; died young.
- 121. Elizabeth; died young.
- 122. Catharine; born 1624, died 1667.

*Sir George Bouthe* (117), second son of the above William, was born in 1622, and died, 1684. At his father's death he became ward to the crown. He was subsequently member of Parliament for the county palatine of Chester, commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales, and, after the Restoration, was for eminent services created, by Charles II., *Baron Delamere*, of *Dunham Massey*; but at length, not being obsequious enough to that corrupt king, was neglected by him, and ill used by his successor, James II.

*George Bouthe, first Lord Delamere*, married, 1st, Catherine, daughter and heir of the Earl of Lincoln. She died at the birth of her first child, 1643. He then married, 2d, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Grey, Earl of Stamford, who died in 1690,

having had seven sons and six daughters. The children of Sir George Bouthe were, by his first wife, *Catherine*, a daughter,

123. Vere; born 1643, died unmarried, 1717. She had right to the Barony of Clinton.

By his second wife, Elizabeth, he had,

124. William; born 1648, died unmarried, 1661.

125. Henry.

126. Charles; died unmarried.

127. George.

128. Robert; born 1666, died 1730; married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Booth, of Salford, and had issue, of whom Nathaniel, born 1709, died 1770, succeeded his first cousin as Baron Delamere. The Barony expired with him.

129. Cecil.

130. Neville.

131. Elizabeth, born 1645; married Edward, Earl of Conway.

132. Anne; died young.

133. Anne; died young.

134. Jane; died young.

135. Diana.

136. Sophia; died very young.

Henry Booth (125), second Lord Delamere, and second son of Sir George, succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father in 1684, his eldest brother, *William*, having previously died. He was knight of the shire, custos rotulorum, and member of several Parliaments. He favored the Bill of Exclusion, guarding the Protestant succession, for which he was thanked by Lord Russell on the morning of that nobleman's execution. In the latter years of Charles II., and after the accession of James II., he was twice committed to the Tower, and, at length, tried under the last-named tyrant for high treason, and unanimously acquitted by the court of twenty-seven peers. Afterward he retired to Dun-

ham Massey until the Revolution, when he was one of a committee of three noblemen, appointed by the Prince of Orange, to demand of James that he remove from Whitehall. He was made *Privy Counsellor*, *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and, in 1687, *Earl of Warrington*. He died in 1693. His wife's name is not given. Their children were,

- 137. James; died in infancy.
- 138. George; born 1675.
- 139. Langham; born 1684.
- 140. Henry; born 1687, died 1727.
- 141. Elizabeth; died 1697.
- 142. Mary; died 1742.

George Booth (138), second Earl of Warrington, married in 1702, *Mary*, daughter of John (Redburney?) of London, and by her had,

- 143. Mary; born 1703.

Upon the death of the Earl, August 2d, 1758, without male offspring, the earldom became extinct. It was, however, as we shall find, revived in the line of Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, who married Mary Booth (143), daughter of the last Earl of Warrington.

Meantime the barony of Delamere descended to *Nathaniel Booth*, who was the second son of Robert (128), and own cousin to George (138), the last incumbent. Nathaniel Booth died in 1770, without male offspring, when (according to "Nicolas' Peerage," vol. i., p. 181) the barony became extinct. But, according to Kimber and Johnson's "Baronage," vol. i., the title passed to George Booth, son and heir of John, who was son of Nathaniel (119), who was fourth son of William (104). This George, Baron Delamere, 1771, was then second cousin to George, the last preceding *baron and earl*, and cousin to Nathaniel the last baron. But with this George, the son of John, who seems to have had only two daughters, the title expired.

From Nicolas' Peerage (vol. i., p. 181), we learn that, in April, 1796, *George Harry Grey*, fifth Earl of Stamford, and son of *Harry Grey*, fourth Earl of Stamford, by MARY (143), (daughter of George) Booth, last *Earl of Warrington*, was created *Baron Delamere of Dunham Massey* and *Earl of Warrington*. He died in 1819, when his son and heir, George Harry Grey, sixth Earl of Stamford, succeeded him to the titles, &c., of Warrington and Delamere. He was living in 1825, and had offspring.



## INTERMARRIAGES.

Among the names of families with which descendants of Richard Booth have intermarried, a limited examination discloses the following:

Andrew.	Dymond.	Kerr.	Plumb.
Allen.		Kent.	Peck.
	Eastman.	Kilborn.	Pratt.
Barker.	Edgar.		Pringle.
Babcock.	Edwards.	Lathrop.	Price.
Baldwin.	Eighmy.	Lake.	
Beecher.		Leavenworth.	Russell.
Beach.	Fairchild.	Lewis.	
Beardsley.	French.	Leet.	Skeel.
Beebe.	Foster.	Leese.	Sherman.
Benjamin.	Foote.	Lockwood.	Shelton.
Benit.	Fenn.	Learned.	Sherwood.
Birdseye.			Smith.
Bristol.	Galpin.	M'Ewen.	Squire.
Brinsmade.	Gilbert.	M'Coy.	Swift.
Brooks.	Gregory.	M'Daniels.	Summers.
Burr.	Gould.	Middlebrook.	Simons.
Burritt.		Minor.	Steel.
Burton.	Hawley.	Mallory.	
Brown.	Hart.	Mallet.	
Butrick.	Hall.	Mills.	Thompson.
	Haines.	Manice.	Tompkins.
Castle.	Hibbard.	Mather.	
Clark.	Hinman.		Walker.
Coe.	Hollister.	Nichols.	Wetmore.
Coney.	Hopkins.		Wheeler.
Curtis.	Hubbell.		Willcoxson.
Cooke.	Humphrey.	Osborn.	Wells.
			Wardwell.
Davis.		Pardee.	
Dean.	Jones.	Patterson.	
Deming.	Judson.	Peat.	Young.

# LIST OF HOUSE LOTS AND THEIR OWNERS, DURING THE EARLIEST YEARS OF STRATFORD HISTORY.

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THE ensuing list and assignment of lots in Stratford at the period of its earliest settlement, is taken from the Land Records, between 1654 and about 1668. No entries earlier than the former date are found, and but few are taken subsequently to the latter. The lots are numbered arbitrarily, for reference on the map:

1. John Birdseye, jr.
2. John Birdseye, sr. The eastern half was, in 1679, sold to Hezekiah Dickinson, ancestor of President Jonathan Dickinson, of Princeton College. H. Dickinson married a grand-daughter of Rev. Adam Blakeman.
3. Thomas (and then his son John) Sherwood.
4. Elizabeth Beardsley (widow of ——— ———).
- 5 and 8. Jeremiah Judson.
6. John Minor.
7. William Burritt.
9. Nathaniel Porter.
10. David Mitchell; ancestor of the late Prof. Mitchell, of North Carolina.
11. John Hurd.
12. } 1st, Thomas Seabrook; then 12th, to John Birdseye, jr.;
13. } and 13th, to Thomas Fairchild, jr.
14. John Peacock, and then to his daughters, Mrs. Phebe Burgess and Mrs. Deborah (James) Clarke.
15. Henry Wakelyn, now written Wakelee.
16. Thomas Uffoot. This property is still in the family.
17. Robert Coe; afterward exchanged with Uffoot for a piece across the street, which Uffoot had bought, and where the Coes have ever since lived.

18. Samuel Sherman; then John Picket. Mr. Sherman seems to have afterward moved to the western part of Stratford (Pequonnock), and the Pickets were among the first settlers of Durham.
19. Philip Groves, the first and only ruling elder in Stratford church.
20. Rev. Adam Blakeman, first minister of Stratford. His descendants are written Blakeman and Blackman. His only daughter, Mary, married Joshua Atwater, of New Haven, and Rev. Thomas Higginson, of Salem, Mass.
21. *John Barlow*, then *John Hurd*, then *Uffoot*, then *Coe*.
22. Mr. Bryan bought of James Harwood (original owner) and sold to Rev. Adam Blakeman, who gave it to his son Joseph B. Through J. Harwood the Blakemans became acquainted with Joshua Scottow, merchant of Boston whose daughter, Rebecca, Benjamin Blakeman married.
23. Edward Higbee.
24. John Jenner; then John Wells; then *Widow Elizabeth Curtis*, who, with her two sons, William and John, originated that name in Stratford.
25. Arthur Bostwick.
26. Jeremiah Judson. His grave-stone yet stands in Stratford.
27. Joshua Judson (brother of Jeremiah); then John Hurd.
28. Thomas Fairchild, sr.
29. Richard Booth, whose land extended beyond the lots north, and ran northerly to the rocks.
30. Isaac Nichols, sr., west side. Stiles Nichols, and then Caleb, east side.
31. Adam Hurd.
32. Francis Nichols; then Caleb Nichols
33. *Thomas Quenby*; then *Joshua Atwater*; then *Henry Tomlinson*.
34. William Curtis; afterward, west end, Thomas Curtis, who subsequently went among the first settlers to Wallingford.
35. Adam Hurd's duplicate lot.
36. John Beach, ancestor of the Wallingford and Stratford name.
37. Joseph Hawley's original lot.
38. John Thompson.
- 38a. Francis Jecokes.
39. *William Read*; then, by exchange, *Joseph Hawley*.
40. William Crooker.

41. Joseph Judson. In 1640 William Judson, the father. The original stone house stood about four rods from the northeast corner.
42. Rev. Zechariah Walker's half of parsonage lot.
43. Rev. Israel Chauncy's half of parsonage lot.
44. Hugh Griffin; then John Wheeler.
45. Richard Harvey; then John Bostwick; then Congregational Society for Parsonage.
46. Francis Hall.
47. } John Blakeman.
- 47a. }
48. A strip of low land, given to Widow of Abraham Kimberly, in 1680.
49. Daniel Sherman, son of Samuel, sr.; then Ebenezer Sherman.
50. Common, or highway; now the west half of B. Fairchild's lot. It was originally the outlet of a short highway (coeval, with the town settlement) that passed from Main street round the low, wet land, now W. A. Booth's lot, and led into the old mill road through No. 50, as above said. Of this road, the present burial-ground lane is all that encroachments have left, from Main street to the burial-place, though its width, resurveyed and confirmed in 1738, is above *four rods*.
51. Land of Isaac Nicols.
52. House lot of Samuel Sherman, jr., (now the Roswell Judson lot.)
53. The eastern section of the street of which No. 50 was a portion.
54. John Beers; then Samuel Beers; then, after 1700, Burton, Prindle, Tomlinson, McEwen.
55. Nathaniel Foote; then Benjamin Lewis; then Congregational Parish, for Mr. Cutler; then Rev. Mr. Gold.
56. Burial-place.
57. Daniel Titterton, jr.
58. Timothy Willcoxson.
59. Jabez Harger, who went to Derby at its settlement, 1670.
60. John Hull, ancestor of Commodore Isaac; went to Derby, 1670.
61. John Pickett; went to Durham.
62. Robert Lane; above him was John Cooke, bounded north by Esek lane or street.

63. John Young, who died April, 1661, and his lot went to John Rose; afterward Robert Walker.
64. Thomas Wells, above whom James Blakeman owned eight acres.
65. John Thompson, who lived on No. 38.
66. John Wells.
- 66*a*. Daniel Titterton, sr.
- 66*b*. John Willcoxson, sr.
67. John Peat (sometimes spelt Peake).
68. Moses Wheeler; then, very soon, Richard Harvey; then his sons-in-law, Benjamin Peat and Thomas Hicks, of Long Island. Hicks' wife first married, in 1655, John Washborne. Thomas Hicks was ancestor of Elias Hicks, the Quaker.
69. Thomas Curtis, from his father, John; (now Chatfield and Gorham lots).
70. William Willcoxson, ancestor of all of that name, in and of Stratford.
71. William Beardslee, ancestor of all of that name, in and of Stratford.
72. John Brinsmade.
73. Nicholas Knell, whose wife was Governor Francis Newman's daughter.
74. Robert Rise; then Wheeler; then Richard Beach; then Rev Israel Chauncy.
75. First church edifice and burial-ground.
76. Originally Uffoot's, who, in 1661, sold to Nicholas Gray, from Flushing, Long Island, who had a tide-mill where the lane or highway crosses Little Neck creek.
77. Granted, in 1671, by town, to N. Gray, if he maintain his dam wide enough for a "passable cartway."
78. Jehiel Preston, 1662.
79. Site of the second church edifice, from 1679 to 1743; Whitefield preached in it, October 26, 1740.
80. Site of the third church edifice, from 1743, till burned by lightning in 1785.

- A. Site of First Church Edifice and burying ground.
- B. do. Second do. do. from 1679 to 1743. White-field preached in it, Oct. 26, 1740.
- C. do. Third Church Edifice, from 1743 till burned by lightning in 1785.
- D. do Fourth Church Edifice, from 1786 to 1859.  
do. Fifth do. do. Erected in 1859.
- E. Burial Place, opened 1678.
- F. Site of First Episcopal Church Edifice in Connecticut, 1723, with its grave-yard, which still occupies the spot.
- G. Site of Second Episcopal Church Edifice, from 1744 to 1858.  
- Site of present Episcopal Church Edifice, erected in 1858.
- H. Methodist Episcopal Church.
- I. Richard Booth's house-lot.
- J. Joseph Booth's do.
- K. John Booth's do.



















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